SEVEN O'CLOCK, A.M.

BY ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA, AT BOSTON.

Large Sale and Slight Improvement in the Cotton Market.

ADVANCE IN AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Increase Demand for American PROVISIONS,

Activity in the Mannfacturing Districts.

By the arrival of the steamship Britannia, Capt. Hewett, at Boston, from Liverpool, we have advices fifteen days later from all parti of Europe.

The news is of very little interest. The prorogation of Parliament, it is confidently expected, will take place about the middle of August, Ver which the Queen and Prince Albert will leave

for Germany. The Madrid Gazette publishes a despatch, an nouncing the capture of Cabrera, the famous Carlist Oeneral, by the French authorities. He was taken on board a fishing smack near Leocate.

The Paris National states that M. Guizot had had a new attack of illness, which caused some alarm to

The United Service Gazette states, that in cons quence of the massacre of the crew of the Wasp, on the coast of Africa, it has been determined to give no quarter to slavers offering the slightest resist-

The person lately arrested in New York under the Ashburton treaty, arrived in the Great Western, in charge of an officer.

The Journal des Debates contains an account of the Russian Count Apraxin, his wife and children, being burned in vengeance by their infuriated serfs. He treated his murderers, it is said, with unheard of cruelty, and the terrible retaliation is therefore the less surprising.

The German booksellers talk of opening establishments in the United States, to protect themselves against what they consider the literary piracies which exist there.

The Earl of Winchilsen and Nottingham has addressed a letter to the Protestants of Great Britain, calling upon them to establish nation clubs, for the support of Protestant principles, in every county and borough of the kingdom.

Mr. Bentall, a member of the London Stock Exchange, whose liabilities amount to £70,000, has

Fraudulent bills of exchange are, according to the Banker's Magazine, in extensive circulation.

The dinner to Mr. O'Connell, in Galway, has been fixed for the 28th of July next. The Wexford Repeal demonstration will take place about the

On Saturday last, the Ojibbbeway Indians, now sojourning in the metropolis, paid a visit to Guy's Hospital, to view the grave of one of their chiefs, who died of small pox in that institution about thir-

THE NEW AMERICAN CONSUL.-General Arm strong, the new American Consul, arrived in Liverpool on the 28th ultimo, by the Great Western. Unhappily, the American Consuls of this port during the last dozen years have been so numerous, and their term of office so brief, that just as they were becoming known and respected, their official career has been cut short by a missive from home. Such a system neither does justice to the individual nor to the Government which appoints him. Let us hope that the new Consul will be permitted to enjoy his honors during, at least, the Presidential term.

that the American Minister at St. Petersburg, so deservedly popular in the Russian capital, has been appointed a member of the Imperial Agricultural Society-an honor never before conferred upon a fo

The Great Western and Cameria.—The Great Western arrived here on the morning of the 27th ultimo, bringing American papers to the 12th; and the Cambria arrived here also in the afternoon of the same day, bringing papers to the 16th, four days later. The voyage of the Cambria is the shortest on record—ten days sixteen hours! including her running into Halifax, to land her mails and passengers. The news by both these arrivals reached London on the 27th, through private expresses.

The New York Packet Ships have arrived unblighting two New York packet ships have arrived.

THE NEW YORK PACKET SHIPS.—Since our last publication two New York packet ships have arrived from that city at this port, supplying the European market with later intelligence from the western hemisphere—the Cambridge, Captain Barstow, and the Patrick Henry, Captain Delano. To both of these able and intelligent gentlemen our thanks are tendered, for their prompt and polite attention to us on boarding their ships for our newspapers—the early delivery of which enabled our private express to reach London in the short space of six hours from leaving Liverpool. The papers by the Cambridge, giving an account of the destructive fire at Quebec, on the arrival of our express in London, excited the most intense interest.

Commercial.—The state of the weather com-

COMMERCIAL.—The state of the weather com-Commercial.—The state of the weather commands at the present moment, much attention. The temperature, during the last tew days, has not been so high as when the last packet sailed. There has been a good deal of rain, accompanied by piereing winds, succeeded by occasional heat and sunshine. But the general character of the weather has been favorable to the crops, and wheat is now in ear in the southern parts of the kingdom. The next six weeks will decide the fate of the coming harvest; and, during that period, the fate of the agriculturist, not less than the politician will be influenced by the weather. Any decided opinion on the result would, of course, be premature; but this may be said—an admitted fact on all hands—that the next bad harvest will seal the fate of the Corn laws. The humber of England is not few who would submit to the inconvenience and loss of a bad harvest for the sake of cancelling the prohibitions on the free importation of gram. The struggle between the landed and the commercial classes on this point has been markthe commercial classes on this point has been mark-ed with much flerceness during the last half-dozen years, but it is now drawing to a close, and victory assuredly points in the direction of "ships, colonies,

NEW YORK, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1845.

frames, and, it may be, impaired constitutions. Many a promising stateman has sickened and expired in the pursuit of the reputation which can only be had in the House of Commons. But so-potent is ambition, that men—even those destitute of all the requirements of legislators—will desert their "happy homes and altars free" to luxuriate for a time in the unhealthy atmosphere of the Commons. This year the pressure of railway business has been unprecedented, and the worst feature is, that it has not been half disposed of, nor can it be, even if the session were to continue until the end of the year.—Some plan might be readily effected, if the House were less tenacious of its privileges, to divide the labors, with satisfaction to the large parties mainly interested, and to the country at large. Local tribunals, properly constituted, and well acquainted with the part of the country to which the proposed enactment refers, could readily be formed, which would at once answer the purpose and save the enormous expense which now attends an application for a parliamentary act. But the omnipotence of their privileges is so sacred in the eyes of members that trather than allow their drudgery of members that trather than allow their drudgery. nipotence of their privileges is so sacred in the eyes of members, that rather than allow their drudgery to be shared by others, they will continue to sweat and fume under the infliction until exhausted nature

of members, that rather than allow their drudgery to be shared by others, they will continue to sweat and fume under the infliction until exhausted nature can no longer sustain the tug. Apropos of privileges, the House has had a solemn "talk" on the oft mooted question arising out of the collision with the Law Courts. In the interminable case between Howard, the litigious attorney, and the Sergeant-at-arms, Sir William Gossett, Lord Denman, and Judges Coleridge and Whiteman have advanced opinions which strike at the root of that exclusive power over their own acts which the House of Commons have asserted with terrific effect in by-gone days, and the retention of which they now deem essential to their legislative independence. The Commons thought proper in an evil hoar to allow the judges to adjudicate on their privileges, and the result has been what every one, who has observed the peculiar formation of a lawyer's mind, anticipated—an adverse decision. When the House allowed its law officer to plead the action brought against its servant, it inflicted "a heavy blow and great discouragement" on itself; and, as is usual in such cases, one false step is about to be followed up by another—bringing a writ of error to set aside the decision of the judges. If the writ of error fail—as fail ie all probability it will—the House talks of assuming the offensive, with what effect it remains to be seen. In the meantime, public opinion is against the House, and in favor of the legal tribunals of the country. This is the more extraordinary, when it is considered that a popular body like the House of Commons has a right to expect support and sympathy from the great public out of doors—those whose privileges, thus jeopardised, is the question at issue. But popular sympathy has always been fickle. The greatest men have felt its waywardness, the meanest men have been flattered by its existence.

There is every reason to believe that the Irish Collegiate Bill will prove a failure in the working. The Irish members, headed by O'Conn

a strong letter from the Archbishop of Tnam, Dr. M'Hale, condemnatory of the bill. The government has made some concessions, but not enough to satisfy the Irish ecclesiastics. The bone of contention is the religious education of the pupils. Mr. O'Connell requires the presence of the Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Catholic clergymen in the new Colleges, so that the religious equality of all may be unexceptionable. This seems fair enough, but the government set out with a determination to have nothing to do with the religious education of the pupils, and to this view they still adhere. They are willing to allow the different religious communions to establish Professorships of their own creeds; but as the Protestants are the most wealthy, and the Roman Catholics the poorest people, O'Connell contends that the proposed arrangement will not put the pupils of the latter, who will form the majority in the new colleges, on a fair footing with the former. There may possibly, he says, by private endowment, be six Protestant elergymen, and only one Catholic. The measure is thus opposed in the House of Commons by the ultra-Protestants, headed by Sir Robert Inglis on the one hand, and by the ultra-Catholics, lead by Mr. O'Connell and his tail, on the other. Lord John Russell, seeing that the measure will not be regarded in Ireland as an "olive branch," expressed his doubts whether it ought not to be withdrawn on the third reading. But the Bill, in all probability.

regarded in Ireland as an "olive branch," expressed his doubts whether it ought not to be withdrawn on the third reading. But the Bill, in all probability, will pass—another painful record of the futility of attempting, by acts of Parliament, to harmonize a people who are distracted by the differences of race and religion—whose organization is, as the phrase goes, "wide as the poles asunder."

The House of Commons, now that they have brought the Irish members within the walls of St. Stephen's, threaten to make them work on the railway committees, and perform their portion of the drudgery of legislation, like others. For this purpose, notes, requiring their attendance next week, have been addressed to Mr. Smilh O'Brien, Mr. John O'Connell, and others. These gentlemen have declared their determination not to sit on any committee whose duties are connected with, or relate to, England. The matter will probably engage the attention of the House, when it is sure to give rise to a "scene."

to, England. The matter will probably engage the attention of the House, when it is sure to give rise to a "scene."

The Sugar Duties—Cuba and Porto Rico.—The correspondence between Lord Aberdeen, the Foreign Secretary, and the Spanish Ambassador, the Duke de Sotomayor, relative to the admission into England of the slave-grown sugars of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been laid on the tables of Parliament. The correspondence is somewhat voluminuos, the reply of the earl of Aberdeen filling more than two closely-printed columns of the daily papers, but the substance may be briefly stated. The Spanish Minister rests his claim upon the treaty of 1713, subsequently renewed, that Spain should be admitted to trade with this country on the terms of the most favored nations; and he contends that the terms of that and other treaties extend to the colonial dependencies of Spain. Lord Aberdeen takes two grounds of objection to this claim—first, that the treaties between England and Spain excepted the West India Colonies of both countries; and secondly, that the subjects, not the produce of Spain, were alone entitled to what is called "the most favored nation clause." The grounds upon which the decision rest are of less importance than the decision itself. When the question was first mooted, opinion seemed to be in favor of the admission of the slave produce of Cuba and Porto Rico; but when the subject, in all its bearings, had been analysed, this view disappeared under the growing conviction, that however the treaties might be held to apply to Spain, they did not extend to her colonies.

This result has greatly disappointed the Free Trade party, and has elated, in the same degree, the West India interest. By the former, the question was held to involve the admission of the produce of Brazil, an excellent English market—lor if the slave sugars of the Havana were admitted upon what ground of justice or expediency could we exclude those of our best customers? By the latter, this decision is held to have taken out of the field the m

ton of gram. The struggle between the landed and the commercial classes on this point has been marked with much flereceness during the last half-dozen years, but it is now drawing to a close, and victory assuredly points in the direction of "ships, colonies, and the commercial classes on the point has been marked with much flerection of "ships, colonies, and the commercial classes on the point has been marked with much flerection of "ships, colonies, and the commercial classes on the point has been marked. The social condition of Ireland is at the forest moment distressing—paintul—most deportance. The sugar was divided into lois of the interest qualities—classes, and consisted of several different qualities—the olders for the first lot of two terces commenced at 18s, per cwt. in bond, and for some time nothing higher was bid, although it was stated that similar sugar in London, was selling at 24s 6d. The next official control of the cont

in his country; if true, an astounding, and, as regards the British Government, a disgraceful confession. With such combustible materials it is useless to expect permanent peace, or safety for life or property. A military force has been sent into the disturbed districts, but the chronic wond unit of the country will not yield to mere blood-letting.

While O'Connell is in Parliam at the proceedings of the Repeal Association deserve and excite little attention. He is the ruling staffit, and in his absence the vacuum is painful. His power is omnipotent; and while he boasts of possessing over countless myriads a moral authority which is yielded to an oliving monarch, the assertion is not an idle boast. But who is to succeed him? What pigmy is to be clothed in the giant's armour? The man is advanced in life—the sear and yellow leaf is thick upon him. These are questions which it is difficult to answer. Upon whom the mantle is to full is matter of cen ecture; but the shoulders have yet to be formed, it is telerably clear, capable of bearing the burden. The "old-boy," while in Parliament recently, has shown, however, that if the mere corporeal frame is no lattice pristing vigor, his intellect burns as bright y and vividly as ever. Some of his addresses, in that the reading the messelves to their audience.

themselves to their andrence.

Pain.

The Carlists had condently expected that the promulgation of the act of ablication of Don Carlos, and the manifesto of his son, would have been most tavorably received by the Spanish nation and the Spanish people. But precisely the reverse has been the case. Both government and people seem determined that on no consideration whatever, shall the young Queen marry the son of Don Carlos. Immediately on the abdication becoming known in Madrid, several councils of ministers were held, and it was proposed to issue a counter-manifesto; but this was abandoned in compliance, as is said, with the earnest wishes of Christina. Since then, however, the violent, hotheaded, and blustering Narvaaz has issued an order to the army, in which he declares, in the most decided and explicit terms, against the pressions of Don Carlos's son to the Queen's hand. The rough soldier bluntly calls Don Carlos himself a "rebel."

There is no doubt that Christina is anxious to bring about a wedding between her nephew (Don Carlos's son) end her daughter, and notwithstanding the violent demonstration made against it by the press—by a section of the Chamber of Deputies, who met privately to discuss the matter—and last, and above all, by the cabinet, she will move heaven and

met privately to discuss the matter—and last, and above all, by the cabinet, she will move heaven and earth to effect it.

Switzerland.

The Sardinian Government had consented to allow Dr. Stieger to be confined in one of its fortresses: and Stieger himself had been coaxed or bullied into signing a document, declaring his readiness to be confined, notwithstanding he had before protested most loudly against it. Before, however, he could be removed, he contrived to effect his escape from prison, and is now at large. The escape is a great mortification to the ultra party and of court, a great tripuoh to the radarms, but his cause was that of an immense minority, if not a majority of his fellow-countrymen, and mis imprisonment could have been more of an embarrassment than a triumph to those whose authority he defied, and who got the upper hand of him.—Stieger's escape has been erthusiastically greeted wherever he has appeared.

Switzerland is in a very agitated state. The radicals have long designed to break out again, by any kind of reaction, and the Jesuites are determined to kees the triumph they have gained. It is painful to see countrymen thus prepared to shed each other's blood.

Some Englishmen are scouring the length and breadth of the land, for the purpose of ascertaining if it be practicable to undertake the formation of railways on an extensive scale.

Sweden.

The laws lately passed are very unpalatable in-leed to the aristocracy. Not only do they extend the political privileges of the people, but one of them provides that family successions shall be equally di-cided among all the children, and not go, as hereto-fore, slmost exclusively to the eldest son. The ef-fect of this will be, that in the course of time, there will be no aristocracy, for it is the law of primoge-niture alone that keeps up the aristocracy.

Overland Mail from India and China.

The Overland Mail arrived in London on the 1st instant.

We have just received, by extraordinary express, our files of papers brought by the Overlaid Mail; by which we have intelligence from Bombay of the 20th May, and from China of the 20th March. The information conveyed to us by this arrival is interesting, but not important. The Victoria arrived at Suez on the 11th ult. (out 22 days from Bombay) with the above mail and 32 passengers. She was despatched eleven days in advance of the usual time of sailing an consequence of the monsoon, which she did not, however, seriously encounter. The passengers per Victoria would have to remain in Egypt until the arrival of the Iberia, about the 21st ult. The subjoined extracts are copied from the Bombay Times of the 20th May: th May:-

The hot weather has now set in; the monsoon is at hand; and our communication with Scinde by sea is for the present cut off. The Bhoognes have been at their old trade again, plundering all around, just as if there had never been an expedition amongst their mountains, and Bejar Khan was still at their head. In attacking the Murrees they appear to have had the worst of it, having been deleated with considerable slaughter, and the booty they were bearing off re-taken. The robber tribes destined for permanent expatriation had crossed the Indus at Sukkur, about the 24th April, for their new location in the Khyppore territories. The troubles in the Punjauh continue unabated. It is now thought that Goolah Singh must have been of insane mind, or in that state of dementation which affects those predestined to fall, before he could have abandoned his mountain stronghold to place himself in the power of the mob or soldiers at Lahore. As yet there is neither semblance nor trace of even the embryo of a government.

The Ameer of Cabool is said one by the baye. The hot weather has now set in; the monsoon is

semblance nor trace of even the embryo of a government.

The Ameer of Cabool is said openly to have abandoned all idea of invading Peshawur—moved chiefly thereto by the belief that we are about to occupy the Punjaub, Gwalior, and the other places in which, little more than a twelvemonth since, such wild disorder reigned. The kingdom of Onde is tast approaching that state of anarchy and confusion, in which it will become imperative on our government to interfere in its affairs.

Kandahar —The sirdars of Kandahar have, to all appearance, been considerably alarmed by the military operation of Sir Charles Napier, and wrote to the Ameer Dhost Mahomed, to beg he would prevail on the British authorities not to think of molosting them.

Our news from China extends to the 20th of March, but is of no importance.

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Our letters from Calcutta are to the 13th of May, from which we learn that on the 9th a destructive fire broke out in the office buildings of Messrs. Macvicar, Smith & Co., which, with all they contained, were entirely destroyed—books, papers, and all. The fire soon seized the premises of Messrs. Sewers & Co. adjoining, which quickly shared the same fate; here, fortunately, a portion of the books, property, &c., was saved. Messrs. Kilby & Co. also were sufferers, but principally in household furniture. How the fire originated was not known. The loss of Macvicar, Smith & Co. is estimated at about 24 lakhs of rupees. The total loss of all, including the buildings, is estimated at about 5 or 6 lakhs. Such a fire, it is believed, has not occurred in Calcutta since it was taken by Surg-oo-dowlah in 1756.

was held on Tuesday, the object of which was to take measures to compel Messrs Lizardi & Co. to pay over the funds remitted to them by the Mexican Govorument for the payment of the dividends, and deliver the accounts over to Messrs. Schneider and Co. the newly appointed agents; the sum supposed to be in their hands is between £00,000 and £70,000. Messrs. Lizard ware they have no funds; it is supposed they have applied them to other payments than the legitimate one of paying the interest, but they decline to render to the new agents aby account, or deliver to them any documents, unless they are prepared to discharge a chain they make upon the Mexican government for a large balance which they say is due to them. The meeting appointed a committee, who were authorized to take legal steps if necessary (the expense of which the bondholders agreed to pay) to compel Messrs. Lizardi & Co. to hand over the moneys legitimately owing to the bondholders.

[From the Circular of Messrs. Geo. Holt & a]

From the Circular of the United Brokers]
The demand from the trade, as well as on speculation, has been good throughout the week; and as the late arrivals have not been pressed upon the market, holders of American have obtained the full quotations of Friday last. Other descriptions have been in fair demand, and generally maintain previous rates. Speculators have taken 41,000 American, and exporters 1000 American. Total amount of sales, 47,870 bales.

Reroat Foa Tue Wars.

taken 11,000 American. and exporters 1500 American. Total amount of sales, 47,970 bales.

Report por the Weer Ending June 27.—[From the Circular of Messrs. George Holt & Co.]—There is little or no alteration in prices this week, but as we have had a constantly good demand from the trade, joined occasionally by some purchases on speculation, our former currency has been steadily maintained, and in some instances, in the middling qualities of American, a slight advance has been paid. Our quotations remains a before. This steady and long-continued large buying on the part of consumers is founded upon the very prosperous state of trade, and the good promise of its continuance. There can be no doubt that this good demand would have entirely changed the position of prices in an upward direction, had our stock anly been moderate in amount. On the other hand, it is almost beyond question that our large stack would have pressed us to a still lower point had not this extraordinary revival in our manufactures taken place. The point of great interest, therefore, is to watch for any disturbing cause to the relative positions of supply and demand. So far as regards the pecuniary facilities of holding cotton, they are likely to continue abundantly easy, as they have been for a long time past. The steamer Great Western is arrived, with rumors of the possibility of a war arising out of the question of the annexation of Texas. 11,660 American and 300 Surat have been taken on speculation; and 1,500 American, 600 Pernams, and 600 Surat for export. Total amount of sales, 44,670 bales.

(From the Circular of the United Brokers.)

(From the Circular of the United Brokers.)

The dismand from the trade, as well as on speculation has continued good, and all descriptions have partakes of the general inquiry; but, as the stocks are freely of fered, no change in price has occurred, except in Sectional which has been in extensive request at an advance of 1d per lb. 11,600 American and 300 Surat have been taken on speculation, and 1550 American, 630 Pernambuco, and 600 Surat for export. The total amount of sales lightness or rest from the control of the sales.

Report of the United Brokers.

10,770 bales.

REPORT OF THE COTYON MARKET, JULY 3.

For the last five days the sales of Cotton amount to no less that 40,000 bags, including about 13,000 which have been taken on speculation. During the time specified the market has had an animated appearance, and prices have exhibited an upward tendancy. The middling qualities of American met an advance of id in the early part of the present week, which has been firmly supported ever since.

ever since.

Liverpool Provision Market, July 4.—Our Market for American produce has been generally dull throughout the past month, and the whole business transacted has been much under the usual amount. Cotton is the only article in which the sales have been extensive; but the large stocks held here, and the continued heavy imports, have operated against any advanced rates being paid.

HAVER MARKET, July 1.—Since writing the above, the advices by the Great Western and the Cambria have come to hand. There was a good deal of animation in our market yesterday after the receipt of the news, and 6000 bales were sold at an advance of ft to 2; to-day the market is quiet, the sales being about 1000 bales only.

Passengers Arrived.

Liverroot—Steam ship Britannia, at Boston—Mrs Frances Grawford, Miss Kendall, Miss E Sout, Miss Watson, Colonel Garnet, lady and servaor, Mr Carney and Lady, Malexieux, C Payen, W A Betelias, Berezer, Fruncis Warden, G H Booth, Capt Wyman, C T Walcott, R Chamberain, J Parson, Hitchcock, H Bartlett, Little, G W Shields, John Sykes, Thomas Rutter, Wm Slocumb, Kendall, J F White, John Lamson Jr. D Lane, H McCall, J S Nye, H S Ballard, T Almy, F Almy, G Chamberlain, T Tetree, Lient Biskely, Harrold, Mowatt, Watson, Young, Wm McDonald, Le Guilleux, S Guillaume, Campbell, W R Clark, J H Brydes, Geo W White, Thomas Ward, Wm Raphaell, Ambernon, Testa, T M Peters, Mongeaut, L Manson (bester of despatches), Lieut Cumming, O A Laugdon, S Lyude, Try Thomas Ward, Wr Malifax—Mr Thomas Hockley, Francis Scott-68, Liverpoof to Halifax—Mr Y thoraton, D C Fernsyth, George B Blake, Rev Mr Morris, S Bredley, Francis Scott-68, Liverpoof to Halifax—Mr Sun, hady and 2 children, Mr Tobin and lady, 2 sons and Mrs. schup, Capt. Sharpe nol lady, Mr Weld and lady, Bishop Walsh, Saidly, Houssell, Rev Mr McLoce, Miss Allen, Mr and Mis Rolt Weir, John Iniah—21. Halifax to Boston—Mrs. Beate and three children, Nowlan, Empreso, E S McColland, Lafven and Jaly, Rogers, Weeks and Lady, Miss Lawson, L D Gelbert, Methords, Feguson—17. Total 181.

LIVERIPOR INTELLIAGENCE.

LIVERIPOR, Ja. & 31—Arr Colossus, Geo Skolfield, and Tho Harrison, Apalachicola; July 2, Helen Augusta, do: June 24, Barnstable, Boston; 27th, Cambria, (s) do: 29th, Republic, Charleston; 30th, Jomes Calder, and Swatara, do; July 2, Geo Canning, and Gen Farkhill, do. June 28, Brinigton, Mobils; 25th, Portsmouth, do; 20th, Aurora, Ceylon, Queen, and Windsor Casale, do; July 1, Clara, do; 2d, Fearl, do. June 28, Broom, and Rothochild, New Orleans; 29th, Scotland, do; 30th, Monarch, Sasan, and Walpole, do; July 1, Bradshaw, and Tamerlane, do; 2d, Meteor, and Bengal, do. June 24, Cambridge, and Caledonia Brander, New York, 25th, Haidee, do; 27th, Great Western, (s) do; 28th, Empire, London, and Patrick Henyt, do. 18th, Hebrew, Savanshi, 28th, Denmark, do; 20th, Espindola, do; July 2, Alliance, do. 2d, Charlotte, Wilming, Jon, NC, Arr July 4, Virginian, Nyork, Athens, Mobile.

Sailed July 1, Scotia, Baltimore, June 19, Elizabeth Grimmer, Boston; Ashburton, do; 2d, Cato, do; 25th, Glendover, Mary Ann, Rockingham, Eli Whitney, and Huron, do; July 2, Columbiana, do; 3d, Brewster, and Saffolk, do June 19, Harriet & Jessie, Charleston, 27th, Pharsalia, New Orleans; 29th, Solon, do, 19th, Pacific, and Ciyle, Nyork; 23d, Shenandosh, and Heury Clay, do; 28th, Stephen Whitney, do; 27th, Roger Sherman, do; July 4, Vorkshire, and Tarointa, do; 3d, Lord Maidatone, and Great Britain, do. June 19, Peter Hattrick, Philade jrbirs. June 28, Scirling, Wiscasset, Louding July 4, Warren, for Baltimore; Barnstable, Burlington, Walpole, Persia, Dumbarton, Laura, Alhambra, and Thos B Wales, Boston; Haidee, and Thomas Bennett, Charleston; Harkaway, City Point, Var & Kilby, Bowditch, Geo Stevens, T H Perkins, NOrleans. SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INDIAN STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

THESE PLASTERS prepared for pains and weakness in the back, breast, side or limbs, branses, aprains, &c., and for asthmatical effections, and croup in children, will in most cases are manufactured and continue children, will in most cases are manufactured and continue children, will in most cases are manufactured and produce the Liver, Langs and Kidney.

Persons of sedemany children whose business requires them to attor stand much, who may be troubled with weakness in the chest, or pain in the side described with find great relief by wearing one of these Plasters.

With regard to the efficacy of these Plasters, nothing used be said, as they carry with them their own recommendation, and the price being so remarkably low, is a sufficient inducement for those afflicted to give them at rial.

The proprietor is confident that by the great and increasing demand for these Plasters, the popularity which they have obbanded solely by their own merits, and the universal ratisfaction which they have given, that they are decidedly superior to any others in use.

No pains is spored in making them as adhesive and pliable as

which they have given by the content they have and pliable as No pains is sparred in making them as adhesive and pliable as possible, and in rendering them free from all those objections which is a source of complaint to the ordinary plasters of the

genuine.

Made only by P. B. KNAFF, and sold wholesale and retail at his Medicine Warshouse, No. 362 Hudaon street, one door below King street, New York. Also for sale by the Druggsts gene-rally. Frice 12 1-2 and 18 3-4 cents each m5 2meod *rc

Tally. Frice 12 1-2 and 18 3-1 cents each m5 2meod*rc

NOTICE.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIP MASTERS AND OTHERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform them, that he has been in the employ of the late Samuel Demilt over twenty years, and the late Samuel Demilt having bequeathed to him the Transic lustrament, two Astronomical Clocks, and the use of the Obser vatory, it is his intention to continue (in counterion with his son) the business of manufacturing, repairing and rating Chronometers, and decling in Nantical Instruments, Charts, Watches, Clocks, Jeweiry, Silver Ware, &c., at the old stand, No. 229 Fearl street.

Juli Imeod*rc

THE WONDER & BLESSING OF THE AGE
THE ONLY CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

THE WONDER & BLESSING OF THE AGE
THE ONLY CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

LET EVERY MAN, WOMAN & CHILD,
WHO is troubled with Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood,
Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchits. Whooping
Cough, Pain in the Side and Breast, Sore Throat, Rising or
Tickling in the Throat, Nervous Debility, Palpitation of the
Heart, Broken Constitution, from the abuse of calomel and
other causes, try the genatine, and only genuine, Compound
Syrup of Wild Cherry, prepared by the celebrated Dr. Swayne
of Philadelphia—all others are spirious, and mere imitations.
Therefore, be cautious to ask for the original and only genuine
preparation from this valuable tree—Dr. Swayne's Compound
Syrup of Wild Cherry. Principal office, north-west corner 8th
and Race streets, Philadelphia.
Agents—Win. Milnor. M.D. corner of Broadway and John
street; E. B. Warner, 26 Bleecker, corner of Minetta street;
and R. A. Sands, Church Dispensary, 188 Bowery, corner of
Spring street, New York; W. G. Wood, M.D. Harlem, Haviland, Keese and Co., 80 Maiden Laine, New York; Rev. J. P.
Cook, 76 Baltimore street, Baltimore; Andrew Oliver and Co.,
New Orleans; L. B. Swan, and J. M. Winslow, Rochester, N.
Y., Mrs. Hayes, Brooklyn; E. Kleine, St. Louis; Win. Thorn,
Pittsburg; E. B. Human, Ciacinnati; Pierson and Harrison,
Pittsburg; E. B. Human, Ciacinnati; Pierson and Harrison,
Pittsburg; E. Stonwix Hall, Maiden Laine, Albany, New York;
Backns and Ball, Troy, New York; Grant and Bockee, Poughkeepsie, New York; O. O. Woodman, Vickaburg, Miss.; H.
and J. Brewer, Stringfield, Mass.; J. P. Hali and Co., Boston,
Mass.; E. S. Holden, East Boston, Mass.; P. M. Cohen and Co.
Charleston, S. C.

BLOOMINGDALE, MANHATTANVILLE, AND FORT WASHINGTON STAGES, Will commence ranging in the following porder, on Saturday, May the 17th, 1843, leaving Manhatanyille at 6 o'clock, A. M., and contractions of the contraction of th

DAILY OVER THE LONG ISLAND RAIL, ROAD, VIA

NEW LONDON, NORWICH & WORCESTER.
At 8 o'clock in the Morning, from the Foot of Whitehal cret, South Ferry-Sandays excepted.

Way Crates are in readings to receive boggage for New

treet, South Ferry-Sundays excepted.

Way Crates are in readiness to receive baggage for New condon, Norwich and Worcester. Baggage for Boston goe julis tf re FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.

On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, over the Long Island Rail Road to Greenport, thence to Newport and Providence in a splendid and commodious Sound Steamer.

This Line leaves at 26 clock in the Morating, from the Foot of Wnitehall street, South Ferry.

FARE TO BALTIMORE \$1. Through in Seven Hours.

NEW CASTLE AND FRENCHTOWN RAIL ROAD AND STEAMBOAT LINE.

This Line is composed of the following splendid and fast

UNITED STATES MAIL LINES FOR BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTI-MORE.

YHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTI-MORE RAILROAD LINE.

Via Chester, Wilmington, Elkton, Havre de Grace, &c.

On and after Wednesday next, June 25th, the fare between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the Mail Lines, will be reduced to \$2.

This agripms and passes of the St.

The Trains will leave as follows:

From Philadelphia.

Depot Iith and Merket streets.
Depot Iith Pratt street.
Daily, except Sanday, at 8.A.M.
Daily, at St.
And Daily, at 9.P.M.
And Daily, at 9.P.M.
Wheeling and Pittsburgh—Tickets through to Wheeling and Pittsburgh can be had at the Depot. Eleventh and Market sta.

G. H. HUDDELL, Agent.

June 24th, 1815. LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

REDUCED FARES.

SUMMERAR REDUCED FARES.

On and after 18th June, 1845.

Prom Brooklyn Depot—

Boston Teain—834 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Farmingitale and St. George's Manor.

Accommodation Teain—934 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Farming lale and intermediate places, daily, Sundays excepted.

Accommodation Train, 3 P. M. for Greenport, daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Jamaica, Branch. Hempstead, and Hicksville, and all the stopping places between Hicksville and Greenport.

From Greenport Depot—

treenport Depot—
From Greenport Depot—
Boston Train, daily, Saudays excepted, at 12% o'clock M., r on the arrival of the steamers from Norwich.
Accommodation Train—At 5 A.M., daily, Saudays excepted, for Brooklyn and intermediate places.
From Farmingfulle Depot—
Accommodation Train. 634 A. M. and 234 P. M., daily, Sandays excepted, for Brooklyn and intermediate places.
From Jamaica Depot—

From Jamoica Depot.—
Extra Train, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) P. M. daily. Sundays excepted, for Brook yn aud intermediate places.
The Boston Trains stop only at Farmingdale and St. George'

8 Deer Park.
1245 Thompson
1845 Salfolk Station.
1851 Lake Road Station
2154 Milleville
2754 S. George's Manor
Riverhead
2754 S. George's Manor
2754 Janesmort

STRAYED or Stoben, from No. 26 Howard street, on Sunday morning, a small Vellow Dog, with both bis ears cropped, long tail, and goes by the name of Jin 15 6t*m

TO LET until the first of May next and ammediate possession given, of the 3 story house No. 104 First Avenue between put in compleste order. And all has been painted inside and out, less June, the Croton water introduced, marble mantle pieces, folding doors, and it is well adapted to accommodate one or more Limites; rent asked to one family for the residue of the year to next May is \$232. Inquire at the office of John H. Power, Esq., No. 70 Nassau st. corner of John, up stairs from the hours of 9 to 3 o'clock, or of Saml, R. B. Norton the owner, at the same office on Tuesdays and Wednesday.

ju2 lm*rh

M. CAHILL.

FINE FRENCH BOOTS for \$3.50: City Made, and los style and durability they are equal to those sold for \$5, at Young & Co's Imperial French Boot and Shoe Manufactorius Depot, at No.4 Asn street, one of the most Fashionable Boot Manufactories in this city. Fine French Dress Boots, made to order, for \$4.50; equal to those made in other stores for \$5 and \$7. Boots, Shoes, Uniters, &c., made to order in the shortest notice. Mending, &c., done in the store. Wmr. M. Young & Co., Wholessle and Retail Manufacturers, No. 4 Ann street, New York, near Broadway.

WM. M. YOUNG, and

is 24 lm*rc

H. B. JONES.

Also, Panama Hats, very low.

C. KNOX,
Also, Panama Hats, very low.
iel9 lm*rc 110 Fulton st, between William and Nassan.

MILLS, HATTER, 178 BROADWAY,
HOWARD HOTEL,
HAS now ready, an assortment of Summer Hata, to
lowing prices, viz :-

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MRS. ROSE, No. 175 Walker street, New York, respectfully solicits a call from Ladies wishing any thing in the Millinery or Dress Making line. Jet! Im'rh IMPORTATION OF WATCHES.

RECEIVED from Switzerland, by packet ship Zurich, an assortment of Watches and Movements of every description and of first quality, ready for the wholesale trade, at moderate prices.

DELACHAUSE & MAIRE, ju' Im're

No. 127 Fulton street, New York.

FOR SALE—A Farm on the Banks of the Hudson, containing about sixty acres all in a high state of cultivation, with splendid Buildings, situated one milk west of Newburgh. The terms will be made easy. For particulars inquire at 419 Broadway, corner of Canal street, in the Shoe Store. RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES. FLIES, BED

public an idea of the useronic transfer was badly infested to the room in the building 70 Wall street, was badly infested with Cockroaches, and one application, four weeks ago, has entirely dispersed them.

(Signsd)

CHS. MOUNT.

tirely dispersed them. (Signed) CHS. MOUNT.

I have used Dr. F.'s preparation to exterminate rats and mice, and have wonderfully succeeded in clearing them from house and yard, after the first trial.

Dr. Fenchtwanger's Fly Faper has been used by me with screat success; nearly one quart of slain flies have been collected in fourdays out of curiosity.

(Signed)

The bedbugs have been cleared from my house, 21t Hudson treet, effectually. (Signed)

The yard in the rear of the Courier and Enquirer office has been for years infeated by rats, and one single application has effectually destroyed them.

I caution against the various jealous imitatious, and my genual of the preparations are for sale by Dr. Milnor, core as Barrens and constitutions are not considered.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE
MONROE RAIL ROAD AND BANKING CO
GEORGIA, Decree of the Special Jury in relation to the
Bibb County; Monroe Rail Road and Banking Com CHEAP EXCURSION TO THE FISHING ALL WAY FROM THE AND THE CONTROLLED STATES AND THE CONTROLLED STA Bibb County, pany.

WE, THE JURY, find and decree, that the Monroe Rail

Road from Macon to its terminus at Marthusville, in the
Road from Macon to its terminus at Marthusville, in the